

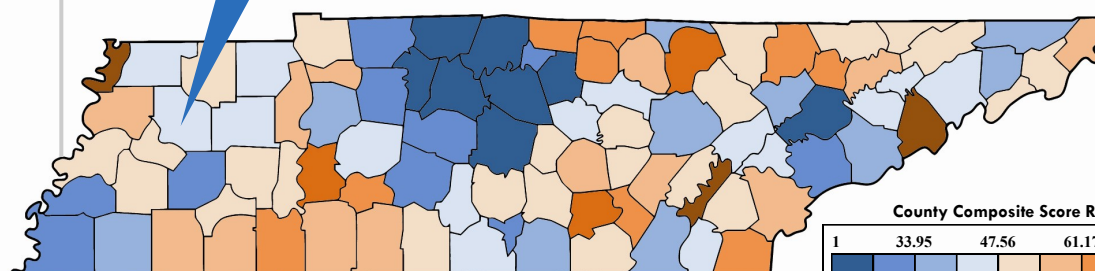
The Status of Women in Tennessee Counties

SNAPSHOT: GIBSON COUNTY

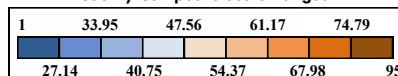
2012

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County Composite Score Ranges



Ranges defined as 0.5 standard deviations from the mean score of 47.56.

Population (2010): 49,683

Pop. Density: 80/square mile

Seat of Government: Trenton

Largest City: Humboldt

COUNTY	Rank	INDICATOR SCORES & RANKINGS	DATA	RANK
Cumberland	21	Employment and Earnings Composite	40.60	30 ▲
Washington	22	Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females*	\$26,701	60 ▼
Fayette	23	Wage Gap (Female Earnings as a Percentage of Male Earnings)	69.97%	80 ▼
Sevier	24	Female Labor Force Participation Rate (Ages 20-64)	71.3%	16 ▲
Sullivan	25	Female Unemployment Rate (Ages 20-64)	8.0%	41 ▲
Pickett	26	Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	46.0%	6 ▲
Franklin	27	Economic Autonomy Composite	42.13	34 ▼
Anderson	28	Women-owned Businesses Percent of Total	24.4%	40 ▼
Roane	29	Percent of Females with 4-Year Degree or More (Age 25+)	14.9%	31 ▲
Gibson	30	Percent of Females with High School Diploma or Equivalent (Age 25+)	79.6%	41 ▼
Jefferson	31	Female High School Dropout Rate	0.57%	70 ▼
Lincoln	32	Percent of Women Uninsured (65 and under)	14.3%	22 ▲
Loudon	33	Percent of Females Below Poverty Level	20.5%	55 ▼
Obion	34	Percent of Female-Headed Households with Children in Poverty*	51.5%	65 ▼
Greene	35	Rate of Pregnancy for Girls Age 15-19 per 1000*	5	13 ▲
DeKalb	36	County Overview: Women in Gibson County have made important gains in workforce participation, managerial presence, and academic achievement, which have helped to gird less robust advances in income and wage disparity. Additionally, unemployment rates have risen modestly relative to other counties. Unfortunately, poverty rates have also increased, as has the number of uninsured women, and Gibson County women fall near to, or worse off than statewide figures for these indicators.		
Putnam	37			
Hamblen	38			
Carroll	39			

Up from 31st

Note: all figures are based on estimates formed from sample data and are subject to sample error and rounding.

* The American Community Survey (ACS) is an annual demographic survey of the U.S. It provides the detailed demographic, economic and housing data that was once supplied by the Decennial Census Long Form. The ACS has a smaller sample so combines several years' data to produce multi-year estimates. Due to the small sample size there is an increased margin of error in many less populated counties for this indicator.

** The 2005 County by County figures were based on a sample of girls age 10-19, whereas the 2012 report reflects the population of girls age 15-19.

† ACS sampling sizes are insufficient to publish certain figures for this category. An estimate was developed from the performance of surrounding counties for the purposes of creating a composite score.

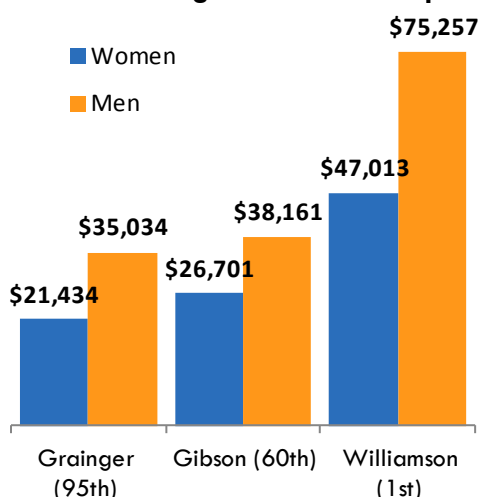
‡ Estimates are too unreliable or not available to be included in composite calculations. Any figure shown is an estimate for the reader's benefit only.

The Status of Women in: Gibson County

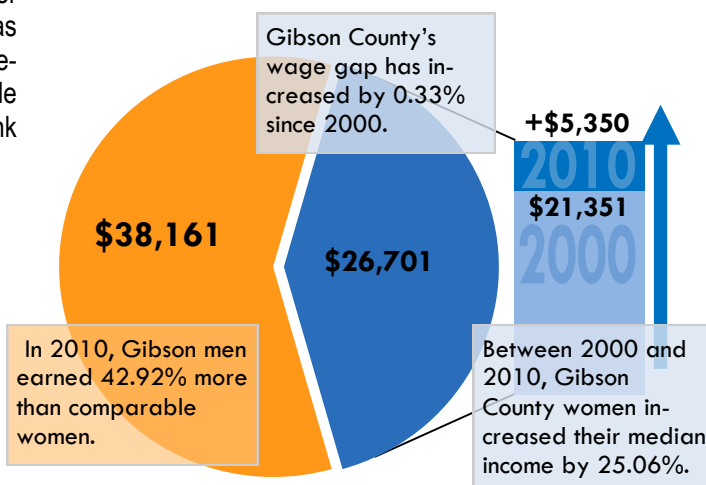
▼ Earnings

Gibson County women earned a median income of \$26,701 in 2010, having added \$5,350, or 25.06 percent, in wages since 2000. This rate was comparatively slower statewide and resulted in a decrease of 22 ranks, to 60th, in this indicator. Male wages increased at a slightly faster pace and rank 35th in the state. Both grew in line with inflation rates.

Median Earnings: Counties Compared



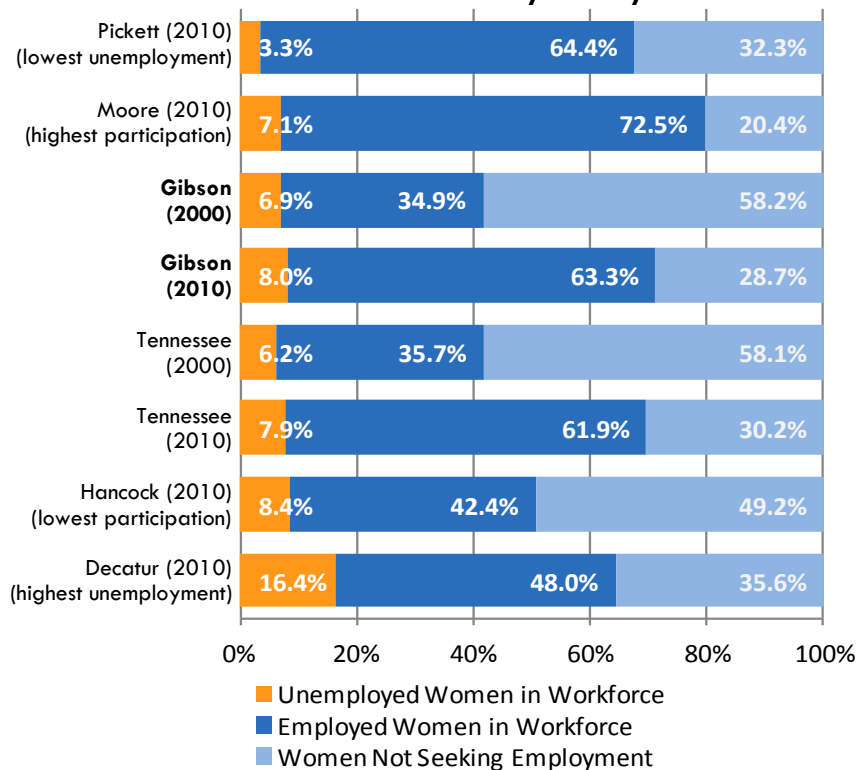
Median Earnings and the Wage Gap, 2000-2010



Following near identical growth in median incomes, women made up very little distance between male and female wages: shrinking the wage gap by only 0.33 percent. As a result, women in Gibson County were estimated to earn roughly 70 percent of what local men made in 2010. This corresponds to a shortfall of \$11,460 annually, and is one of the largest percentage disparities in the state, ranked 80th.

▲ Employment

Workforce Access for Women By County and Year

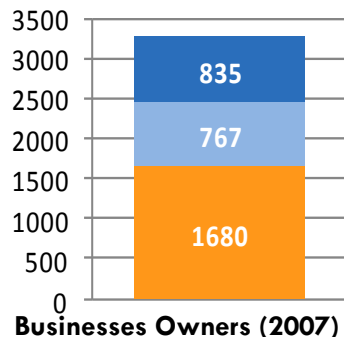


Workforce participation among women in Gibson County has improved by 29.5 percent since 2000 and is the 16th highest in the state. With 71.3 percent of women either employed or searching for work, Gibson also outpaces the statewide rate of 69.8 percent. As of 2010, men were 9.2 percent more likely to participate in Gibson's labor pool, and women with infant children were estimated to participate at a rate of 64.8 percent.

Just as participation rates have improved in statewide rankings, so too have unemployment levels. At a rate only 0.1 percent higher than estimates for Tennessee women as a whole, 8 percent of Gibson County women are unemployed. This rate ranks 41st in the state, an improvement from 62nd in 2000. It is estimated that 11.4 percent of men and roughly 7.9 percent of women in Gibson with children under six are seeking work.

The Status of Women in: Gibson County

■ Female Owned ■ Joint-Owned
■ Male Owned



Gibson County women have made great gains in managerial presence since 2000. Countywide, nearly 17 percent more managers were female in 2010, rising dramatically to 6th from 26th, and outperforming state estimates by ten percent.

In contrast to hiring trends, women were estimated to control a share in fewer local businesses as owners as of 2007. In fact, this indicator dropped 8.5 percent and 36 ranks to 40th statewide.

Despite this decrease, when considering jointly owned businesses as well, women do have some stake in 48.8 percent of the businesses in Gibson.

Women At Work

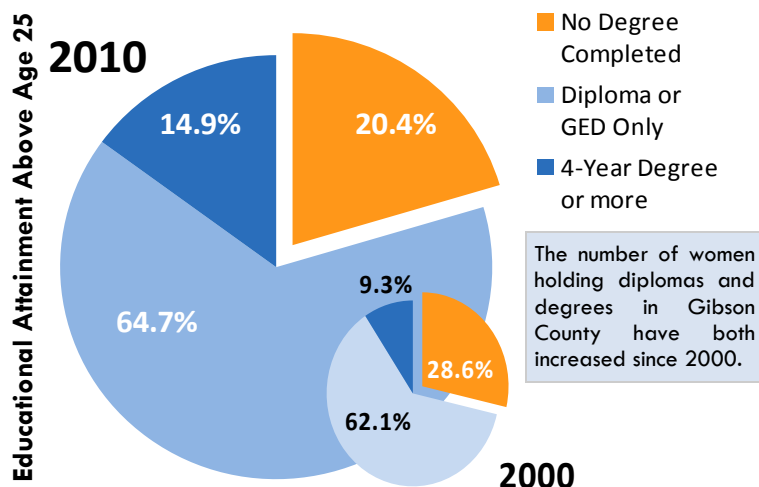
Business Management

The incidence of women managers in Gibson County increased from 29.1% to 46% between 2000 and 2010.

Business Ownership

The percentage of women business owners in Gibson decreased, however, from 31.9% to 24.4% between 2000 and 2007.

Education



Degree attainment among Gibson County women increased between 2000 and 2010, and 14.9 percent of local women age 25 and older now hold a bachelor degree or higher.

The number of women with diplomas also increased, though at a slower rate from 71.4 percent to 79.6 percent. This growth fell behind statewide trends, resulting in a drop from 34th statewide to 41st.

Dropout rates in Gibson County have also underperformed statewide trends, dropping from 43rd to 70th with a rate of 0.57, but compared somewhat favorably to the state rate of 0.61 percent.

Living

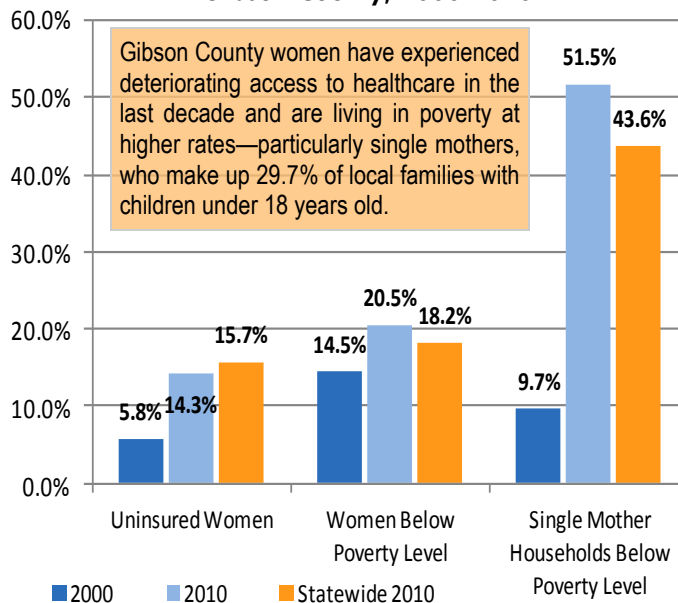
Since 2000, women in Gibson County have seen a decrease in health care access as well as an increase in poverty.

Regarding health insurance, women in the county were more than twice as likely to go without in 2010 as they were in 2000, but were 1.4 percent more likely to be insured than women in Tennessee, overall. This increase was smaller than many counties experienced, causing Gibson to improve one rank in this indicator, to 22nd.

Poverty has increased in Gibson as well, and at a less favorable rate among state rankings. In both overall poverty and rates among single mothers, Gibson's numbers grew and rankings dropped; the county now ranks 55th and 65th, respectively, from 34th and 52nd.

Single mothers have been acutely affected by recent trends. Data from 2010 shows that these women were over five times as likely to live in poverty in 2010 as they were in 2000, and were more than twice as likely to do so as the average woman in Tennessee or Gibson.

Health and Poverty Indicators for Women: Gibson County, 2000-2010



About the Council and this Report

The **Status of Women in Tennessee Counties** report offers an economic profile of women in each county of Tennessee and examines how women's rights and equality vary among the counties. The report presents data and overall rankings in two categories of women's economic status: employment and earnings and economic autonomy. Indicators of women's status in each category make up the composite rankings of the counties.

The employment and earnings section presents data on women's annual earnings, the earnings gender gap, female labor force participation rate, the female unemployment rate, and the percent of management occupations held by women.

The economic autonomy section includes information on the percentage of businesses owned by women, educational attainment levels, percentage of women with any kind of health insurance, percentage of women living in poverty and percentage of single female-headed households living in poverty, the female high school dropout rate and the teen pregnancy rate.

The **Tennessee Economic Council on Women** was created in 1998 by the Tennessee General Assembly to assess Tennessee women's economic status. The Council develops and advocates solutions to address women's needs in order to help women achieve economic autonomy. In setting its priorities, the Council selects issues that are timely and likely to result in positive changes for women.

Research & Authorship by:

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Visit the Economic Council on Women at www.tennesseewomen.org

SOURCES	
Employment and Earnings	
Median Annual Earnings for Full Time Employed Females	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics' *
Wage Gap (Female Earnings as Percent of Male Earnings)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Selected Economic Characteristics'
Female Labor Force Participation Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Female Unemployment Rate	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Employment Status'
Percent of Management Occupations Held by Women	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Occupation by Sex and Median Earnings in the Past 12 Months for Full-Time, Year-Round Civilian Employed Population, 16 year and older'
Economic Autonomy	
Women-Owned Businesses Percent of Total	U.S. Census Bureau, 2007 Survey of Business Owners 'Statistics for All U.S. Firms by Industry, Gender, Ethnicity, and Race...' † ‡
Percent of Females with 4-Yr Degree or More (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Percent of Females with High School Diploma (Age 25+)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Educational Attainment'
Female High School Dropout Rate	Tennessee Department of Education, 2011-2012 School Year
Percent of Women Uninsured (65 or under)	U.S. Census Bureau, Small Area Health Insurance Estimates
Percent of Women Below Poverty Level	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months'
Percent of Female-headed Households with Children in Poverty	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Poverty Status in the Past 12 Months of Families' *
Rate of Pregnancy for Girls 15-19 (per 1000)	U.S. Census Bureau, 2006-2010 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates 'Fertility' *

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